1888.

The year 1888 promises to been your of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the giery and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined fees of Democracy in its own State, true serioss in the cause of truth and right.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1988.

#### They are Panic-stricken!

THE SUN was the first to point out the great danger with which the Canadian rall-roads threaten the most substantial interests of this country.

When the Grand Trunk, strong in its bank-

ruptcy, and potent in the lack of principle that characterizes its management, undertook in the early part of the winter its piratical crusade against the great trunk lines which converge at New York, THE SUN by a single utterance drove it from the field and sent it howling for mercy to the trunk lines.

We also showed that in order to restrain the Grand Trunk and other bankrupt and piratical railroads of Canada from wrecking our greatest business interests, our Inter-State Commerce law must be repealed or reenforced. The Grand Trunk was keenly alive to the significance of our remarks, and we are not surprised that the recent course of THE SUN in regard to the whole principle of railroad commerce along our northern frontier Thas stricken terror into the ranks of all the marauders who are running Canadian railroads. It is no wonder that some of them have already appeared in Washington, and offered the most complete assurances that they will give bonds in any desired amount to comply with any orders, restrictions, or rules that the American Railroad Commissioners may please to impose.

This extraordinary change of front should show to every one how well founded is the apprehension that our Inter-State Commerce law is the best guarantee that exists for the prosperity of the Canadian rallroads, the completest assurance of the ruin of our own railroads if we do not protect them. It is very high praise for Gen. WILSON's argument before the Senate committee the other day that it should so soon have brought the Canadian railroads to their knees. But no quarter should be shown them. Either the Inter-State Commerce act must be repealed, or the carrying by foreign corporations of American merchandise at the expense of American industries must be stopped forever.

The anti-American railroads of Canada must not be furnished with subsistence by the legislation and people of the United

# Dr. McGlynn in a New Character.

In assuming the leadership of the Anti-Poverty party, Dr. EDWARD MCGLYNY has shown himself at the very start a more prac-

As an example of political manœuvring. Mr. Grough's success in keeping the Socialists out of the United Labor State Convention last fall cannot compare with Dr. Mo-GLYNN'S management of the Anti-Poverty meeting night before last. The new leader showed that he understands the control of primaries as well as the oldest experts. With Mr. GEORGE absent, the Georgeites might as well have been absent too, so far as their influence in their society meeting was concerned.

As a party leader, however, we doubt if Dr. McGLYNN will ever succeed as well as the old chief, to whom he once looked almost as toja second Messiah. Mr. George went into politics at a time of great political dissatisfaction and disintegration, and with a new idea to work with. Now old party lines are growing clearer again, and the idea referred o is played out as a driving force in elecns. There is little left to the Anti-Poverty party beyond their personal attraction toward EDWARD MCGLYIN, and all efforts to build up a party on such a personal

basis have never led to much glory. The best course for Dr. McGLYNN, therefore, seems that already taken by the Rev. HUGH PENTROOST. That gentleman having failed to convert his church into a labor party, finally converted the remnant of it that was ready to follow him on that issue into a church. Such may be the fate of that portion of the Anti-Poverty party which still adhere to Dr. MoGLYNN, always, of course, upon the understanding that he does not eventually resign his troubled mind back into the control and direction of the Roman Catholic Church.

# Parnell's Latest Utterance.

Mr. PARNELL spoke twice on Monday in the House of Commons, and he has seldo spoken more to the point or commanded more profound attention. There were reasons why on this occasion he should be listened to with more than ordinary defersace and curiosity. The questions discussed and revelations made were of an exciting nature, and what particularly nerved his friends and startled his opponents was the fact that through his utterance rang the accent of conviction that victory was not lar off. For with Mr. PARNELL words are something more than wind, and weight therefore ed to his unexpected expression of confidence, notwithstanding the majority of nearly 100 which the Unionists contrived o exhibit the same evening.

As to the question of privilege raised by the arrest of Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN, who, on leaving the House, had been mistaken by the ernment detectives for Mr. GILHOOLY, Mr. PARNELL hit the nail on the head when he said that only Irishmen were exposed to such unpleasant blunders. Had an English member been named in the warrant the utmost pains would have been taken to identify m before subjecting him to an indignity But Mr. PARNELL as well as Mr. GLADSTONE must have been secretly elated to see the Tories use all the rope at their disposal for play is made that the punch was unexpectself-destruction, by refusing to consider so
grave as inside at as the wrongful arrest of
The provision of a beverage so point was a

a member a proper matter for reference to the Committee on Privileges. The motive for this refusal on the part of the Government was the fear that the committee, once pos sessed of the facts, might not only pronounce the apprehension of an innocent member a breach of privilege, as it was admitted by the Speaker to be, but raise the further question whether the offence charged against Mr. Gilhooly was a crime in the sense of the statute permitting an order issued by an Irish magistrate to be executed in any part of the United Kingdom. The danger was that the committee, being fairly constituted and acting in a judicial capacity, might concur with the Dublin Court of Exchequer, which lately said that the Coercion act had made things criminal that were ever so before, and, therefore, that even Mr. GILHOOLY should have been secure from molestation at Westminster. In their anxiety to avert such a report, the Ministerial eaders placed themselves in a still more

awkward predicament by declaring the

groundless outrage on Mr. O'BRIEN not to

be a breach of privilege, though, as we have

said, the Speaker, who is himself a Unionist, had just acknowledged it to be one. In subsequently moving an amendment to the address Mr. PARNELL made some remarkable disclosures touching the understanding reached between the Nationalists and Tories at the time of their joint triumph over Mr. GLADSTONE in 1885. It will be recalled that since Lord Salisbury became Premier a second time (in 1886) he and all his colleagues, including Lord CARNARVON himself, have persistently denied that any agreement ever existed that could possibly be construed as approving any form of home rule involving the resuscitation of the Dublin Parliament. Their newspaper organs have gone further, either because they re-

lied on Mr. PARNELL's unwillingness to re-

veal confidential communications, or be-

cause their zeal outran discretion, and have

taxed the Nationalists with rank mendacity for imputing connivance in their distoyal projects to Lord CARNARVON. They are, doubtless, now repenting they forced Mr. PARNELL to speak. For there is no equivocation in the public declaration that it was to Mr. PARNELL himself that Lord CARNARVON when Viceroy of Ireland and ostensibly authorized to speak for Lord Salisbuby, "expressed a strong belief that only the concession of a Dublin Parliament would settle the Irish difficulty." We learn, indeed, that the Vicercy went further than Mr. GLADSTONE himself, and opined that such a Parliament would have to be invested even with the power of fostering Irish industries by means of protective duties. It will now be in order for Lord CARNARYON to meet this categorical assertion. Unless he denies it squarely, the sincerity of the Tory party in their Unionist professions will be hopelessly diseredited. And who knows, should he venture to accuse Mr. PARNELL of downright

falsehood, how much corroborative evidence

may be held in reserve? Nothing could bring out more forcibly Mr. PARNELL's belief that the present session would behold the disruption of the Unionist coalition and the consequent collapse of the Tory Government, than the announcement of his purpose to favor the new rules of procedure intended to cut short obstructive debate and expedite the despatch of public business. He welcomed such rules, he said, because the time was close at hand when Liberals and Irishmen would need such rules to deal with Tory obstruction to home rule. It appears that the Ministry were so confounded by this bold declaration from a man likely to obtain early and secret information of their impending dangers, that they subsquently allowed the report to circulate that the severest of the proposed regulations, that, namely, providing for closure under all circumstances half an hour after midnight, had been abandoned. This means that they have seen the shadow of coming events.

# A Recent Reception.

During the last week there has been much rences at a recent reception given by a lady well known here and in London, and who was at one time brought consplouously before the public because of her marriage to a man of great age and wealth.

It is said very freely that this reception was marked by proceedings so irregular that it is hardly possible for us to believe the reports. It was attended by some, if not by many people who pride themselves on their social distinction, and among the number were several clergymen of reputation. Yet it is reported to have been a scene of something very like disorder, into which even improper characters were eventually able to force themselves. Yet, according to all the accounts, the hostess herself was in no wise responsible for what happened, unless it may be said of her, as it may be said of others who undertake to give large entertainments of the same general sort, that she was not a perfect mistress of the rare and delicate art of gracefully and successfully meeting all the exigencies of such an occa-

sion-the art requisite for social leadership. In the social world women are often incited to ambitions analogous to those that stimulate men in the outside world of affairs. They want to exercise power and to have others yield to their mastery, to display their capacity as generals and lawgivers and to be acknowledged and obeyed in the world of fashion as its leaders and arbiters. Yet, as among men in war and politics and affairs, there are very few women whose ability to lead is equal to their ambition to be captains and rulers, and frequently it happens that they are only taught, as men are taught, by cruel experience, that their true place is in the ranks and among the subordinates. Even if they have the natural capacity for leadership, they may not have acquired the experience which is requisite for its successful exercise; and nowhere is mastery of its details more necessary than in the business of social entertainment on a

large scale. It cannot be denied that New York is not the best place in the world in which to get together a great number of people distinguished for genuine refinement and familiarity with whatever is required for the making up of an elegant society. Qur social material in large part is too new for the purposes of such a society, there being more of the ambition to appear elegant and to acquire elegance than of elegance and high breeding actually attained and manifested It is, for example, not usual to heartheir very language spoken as if the majority of the people in a large company, no matter how great its claims to social superiority were really cultivated men and women. In the tones of their voices, their vocabulary, and their pronunciation, they betray the in adequacy of their antecedents or of their

ordinary associations. But if the reports be true, at the particular reception we have mentioned the offen were not against a high standard of refine ment merely, but against average propriety itself. The excuse for so unpleasant a dis-

eccial blunder, and its alleged effects constitute a terrible reproach on all the company

#### The King of the Slavers.

involved.

When Tippu Tip, the great slave and ivory trader of central Africa, returned to Stanley Falls last spring he was not welcomed by the other Arab and half-caste traders. Some of them are almost as powerful as himself, and though they had for years acknowledged his leadership, they now combined to oppose and even to fight him. The reason that Tippu Tip had turned his back upon his old business and his former friends and had engaged in the service of the Congo State, to suppress the slave trade at Stanley Falls. It was hoped that with the large force of men in his service he would be able to cope successfully with the slave merchants if they undertook to carry on their murderous raids in spite of his interdiction. TIPPU TIB believed himself that he needed no assistance in the work of asserting his complete author ity over the Stanley Falls district.

TIPPU TIB overrated his strength. All the traders combined against him and bluntly gave him to understand that if he had sold himself to the enemies of the "trade" he had better take himself off, for the merchants intended to do as they pleased. This was a great disappointment to the old leader of the slave stealers, for he had expected to convince the most powerful among them that their greatest profit in the future was in the direction of the legitimate ivory trade by

way of the Congo River. The next boat down the river carried a report from TIPPU TIB to King LEOPOLD, in which he said that before attempting to coeree the slavers into submission he would await the arrival of ammunition, of a small force of soldiers, and of two or three white officers whose counsel he desired. He had in his camp a considerable force of his own men, and he wished to have them reënforced by only a small body of trained soldiers from the lower river.

Capt. VAN DE VELDE, one of the oldest and best known agents of the Congo State, was accordingly sent from Belgium to the Congo. He organized at Boma his party of less than 200 Houssa soldiers from the Soudan, and accompanied by three white officers he started up the river. His expedition, it is supposed, will reach Stanley Falls this week. This is the first attempt of the whites in the Congo valley to stay the progress of the slave traders with military force.

It is very likely that there will be stirring times at Stanley Falls as soon as an active effort is made to subject the traders to the authority of the Congo State; and it is certain that a harder fight than Gordon's against the Soudanese slavers will be required to stop the traffic of the Zanzibar merchants in the upper part of the Congo basin.

Foolish Talk from John Sherman. We look confidently for a denial from Mr. JOHN SHERMAN of an alleged interview at Columbus concerning Mr. BLAINE'S retirement. It hardly seems possible that even in momentary exultation over a supposed advantage to his boom, Mr. SHERMAN could talk so foolishly as this:

"Youknow Mr. Blains and I have long been person political friends, and we are related by marriage. To be frank with you, I will say that I have expected this letter for some time, and I don't want to seemingly offend Mr. Blaing's great following of leyal Republican

If Mr. SHERMAN has for some time expected the withdrawal of his personal political friend and relative by marriage, the expectation must have been based on hope rather than knowledge. Otherwise he would hardly have gone to such expense and trouble to head off the BLAINE movement in his own State of Ohio.

The published interview represents Mr. SHERMAN as in a state of glee that he could neither control nor disguise over Mr. BLAINE's "permanent retirement from public life." Yet he is neither an emotional man nor a person of too sanguine disposition. He must know, as well as everybody alse knows, that the breaking up of Mr. BLAINE's following means little gain to the talk in town concerning the reported occur- | SHERMAN forces. It points rather to the seection of a new man, free from the entangl

ments of the feuds and rivalries of the past. As for the Democrats, they know that the somination of JOHN SHERMAN at Chicago would signify the almost certain election of any candidate that the Democratic Convention could put up.

# A Post Office All Democrats Want.

A Republican journal of Minneapolis couples the names of two distinguished Democrats in a short utterance to this effect: "DAN VOORHERS calls DOW M. DICKINSON the best Democrat in the Cabinet. Does Daw want a Post Office !"

If Senator Voorners has his eye upon a Post Office, it is not in Hoosierdom. By his own testimony the last Republican officenolder went from the State of Indiana more than six months ago.

Of course it has no connection with his opinion of Mr. DICKINSON, but it is natural to suppose that a Democrat of national sympathies like Mr. Voornees should look toward the city of New York with the conviction that there should be a change there. That is a Post Office which all Democrats think should be subject to Democratic management, and of course Senator Voorhers

thinks so too. Two facts, intimately connected and c great interest when considered jointly: L On Jan. 26 the Hon. Roswell P. Flower of New York was defeated as a candidate for member of the Democratic National Committee. IL On Feb. 18 President CLEVELAND nom nated the Hon. ALEXANDER McCous of Brookyn to be Assistant Treasurer of the United

States in New York. ge McCuz is doubtless a good man, but

o is Mr. FLOWER. Two features of champion walker ALBERT'S istory are both interesting and instructive. By an attachment served upon him during the recent contest, it was developed that he had once kept a beer saloon. Evidently, thereore, a calm-minded man of moderate appetites can engage in the liquor business without in-

juring his constitution in the least.

Greater attention should also be given to the act, already known, that he is married. Thus for feats requiring great physical endurance, and in that respect this walk was unparalleled in history, man finds his most effective help and stimulant in the affection, care, attention, sympathy, and companionship of woman. Does the intelligent young citizen of American alogiance desire any more definite pointer to Success?

One reason why the Republicans won't ominate PHILIP H. SHERIDAN is that something of a Catholic in religion. Yet there s no Republican more patriotic, more unright. or more worthy of confidence and regard than Jeneral SHERIDAN,

It is said that not less than one million

people were drowned by the terrible floods in the Hoang-Ho River, which overwhelmed several thousands of Chinese villages in October last. The fact that this appalling tracedy has not profoundly moved all Christendom shows now little we know of the lives, the sufferings and joys of people who are not closely connected with us by ties of interest and affinity. Still, this very calamity shows that widely removed parts of the world are drawing nearer together. This same river thirty-six years ago involved China in a calemity of equally terrible

proportions, and so great was then our ig-norance of that country and its affairs that five years elapsed before attention was called to the disaster in this country and Europe. The river cut for itself a new bed far north of its previous course, and seven years after the disaster European geographers were talking of the lost Hoang-Ho River, and wondering what had become of it. At the present rate of prog-

news of China laid on our breakfast tables along with the other news of the world. The strange and terrible raffroad accident in Brooklyn must be investigated; and if it was caused by any neglect or improvidence, guilty should receive the full punishment of

Yes, Sheridan and Gresham are becoming much more prominent as Republican great men. Of the two, GRESHAM would probably make the stronger candidate, and certainly he would make the better President. But he is a Judge, and no man has ever been moved from the beach to the White House.

THE SUN'S discipline is having a wholesome effect upon the Evening Peet. In the course of a long leading article Mr. Blains is not once referred to an "Jim." Apparently the use of nicknames has ceased to be an intellectual diversion in transcendental political Possibly Senator Chardenes also has made his exit as "BLL."—After Pork Profuse.

We object to the language rather than the spirit of this. The time for discipline is past. What "LARRY" GODKIN needs now is sympathy, support, and encouragement. All good and generous natures should uphold him in his struggle upward. His present humility, strict attention to business, growing politoness oward his contemporaries, and, above all, his slow but steady gain in veracity, are pleasant o contemplate. We think we have helped "LARRY" a little. If he finally succeeds, we shall feel ourselves abundantly rewarded in the consciousness of a good deed done.

Governor HILL's nominations for Quaran ine Commissioners are of the best quality. The Senate cannot have any good reason for efusing to confirm them.

It is instructive that in the recent TILDEN elebration in Brooklyn every reference to the Chinese civil service system was received with contempt. Even the great orator from Wisonsin, Col. Villas, couldn't wake an scho on that subject.

Some of the members of the Stock Exchange are evidently of the opinion that the public has practically deserted Wall street besause it has been deceived by the corporations the securities of which are on sale at the Exchange. Before the establishment of State Railroad Commissions and the passage of the Inter-State Commerce law this movement on the part of the Stock Exchange would have seemed more necessary than it does at present. The safeguards which the two measures referred to have thrown about the investor in railway securities are much more effective than any the Stock Exchange can devise; besides, the protection undertaken by the several States and by the Federal Government can be enforced. These measures, together with the active part which foreign shareholders are being allowed to take in the management of American railways, have unquestionably made it very difficult to deceive either the domestic or the foreign investor as to the real value of the securities of our transportation lines.

THE SUN wears its broad-gauge smile.—Phil-Of course. It is a broad-gauge paper.

A complainant in one of our courts on Monday was laughed at even by the Judge when he said he was employed in domestic service, and did the washing, ironing, cooking, and general housework of the family. Really, the man was doing very fit and proper work. and we do not see why thousands of other men who are out of employment should not engage in it.

Brigandage is said to be the latest inlustry introduced into Africa from the civilized world. The white experts who have gone into this business have chosen as their field of abor the mountains lying between the Transvaal gold fields and the east coast at Delagon Bay. Many natives are employed at the dig-gings, and now and then when their spasm of industry subsides they go down to the coast to spend their money. While passing over the mountains recently not a few of them have been relieved of all their wealth by white gentlemen of leisure, who find the mountains of East Africa much to their taste, there being no Sheriff's posses thereabouts. Nothing has as vet been done to interfere with these proceed ings, and the white brigands are said to be leading an exceedingly free and jolly existence in their adopted fastnesses, with plenty of game and gold dust obtainable at small business risk. It may be necessary to import a vigilance committee from Texas to deal with hese African road agents.

The proposition before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to burn the bodies f the unknown dead who die in the public Had Senator Randall's party triumphed the policy of President Cleveland as recards tariff would have been upset—firstly, because it would have stood condemned at the first Democratic Convention held after its announcement; and, secondly, because the Democrates of Congress, whose word makes the President's propositions law or overthrows them, would have been divided in opinion, and failed to carry a tariff reduction.

Senator Randall, if the American papers to hand this morning be correct, has left no stone unturned to defeat a free-trade policy; he has made all sorts of propositions, some of them involving extravagant expenditure of the public money, in order to do away with the reduction of customs duties. He has, it is solemnly asserted, intrigued with the friends of President Cleveland to overthrow him, and even won over to his side Gov. Hill of New York State, an old friend of Mr. Cleveland.

But the Democratic conference has resulted in his utter defeat, and it is now seen that the party has resolved to support the reduction of tariff. This is good news for England, for it means an increased wool, iron, and sivel trade. More than that, it is the beginning of an englightened policy which will be of great value to both nations. The Pennsylvania Democrats have inaugurated an englightened and beneficial policy. institutions could not be carried out without he authorization of the Legislature, and no doubt the adversaries of cremation are easily able to prevent that. Many poor people in the public institutions would become insane with fear at the thought of being burned after death.

A committee of the State Synod of the Presbyterian Church in this State has made an verture on the subject of religion in the public schools. It seeks morely to have the scholrs taught to believe in a Supreme Being and to pray to Him. This is by far the slightest neasure of religious teaching in the schools that has yet been proposed by any of the ecole-siastical bodies that desire such teaching.

# Literary Dishencety,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After eading THE SUN. daily and Sunday, for over seven years. was surprised to find it recently the victim of a specie f literary disbonesty painfully prevalent in the pross

and among literary men generally.

Under the heading "Interesting Gessip of the Day,"
in Tax Suspay Sus of Peb. 5, is related, with very care ful attention to detail, an incident purporting to be of recent occurrence in the Spanish colony of New York rhich is a palpable plagtarism of an anecdote related in

one of Charles Laver's works. An observant reader of the newspapers will notice that a certain class of amart writers have made this style of cheap plagfarism their principal stock in trade, and our teachers and professors are frequently found imposing on their classes similar dishonest tales, all tending to elevate them in the appreciation of those whose reading is limited. At the commencement exercises of a leading pri-

vate school or academy in Providence, R. I., I was amazed to hear the principal in his address appropriate to himself as here all the incidents related in the wellnown anecdote of Sir Walter Scott's ingenious method of attaining the head of his class by cutting off a button from his rival's jacket. The recital elicited tremendous applause, and doubtless answered its purpose in eleating the principal in the estimation of his audie To my mind the man who would do such a thing is no better than a petty thief, and yet this principal is now the editor of New England's leading educational joural, and in a position to indulge in such dishonesty at

If THE BUN has one characteristic more admirab than another, it is its devotion to all that is genuine and its epposition to humbug in every shape, and I hope it o pretentious humbugs of the sort. will caution the young man who imposed on it, and al the mere proten

# It Was a Very Cold Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "C. S."
asked this question, "Has the thermometer been down
as low as 5" below zero within the last twenty-five years?" It has. The records kept at the Deaf Dumb Asylum from 1855 to 1888 show that in the m It has. The records kept at the Deaf and of February, 1986, the thermometer was 13" be

A Slooping Matchief 149 Hours. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I, James Debois, known commonly as Shoefly Jim of Williamsbridge, city, do hereby challenge any one in the world for a sleeping match of 147 hours, that is, to see who can sleep the longest in a week. Messrs Leyden Connors, and Brown will back me for any amount of money.

WILLIAMSERIDUR, Feb. 13.

We tender our compliments to the publisher and editor of the Haberdather. It combines lite art, and business in uncommon perfection. Am applications of the least of

WAS IT A MAN'S SOUL? AMERICAN ETCHINGS AT THE ACADEMY.

The New York Etching Club makes

tively few in America, and were of the class which had been attracted to the needle by a

or at least by a genuine liking for them. Etch-

ing had not yet become the fashion, and, con-sequently, its possibilities of degradation to

mere commercial purposes had not yet been

exploited. But year by year these qualities at-

tracted wider attention, and the production of

plates executed by the etcher's processes, but

with neither the etcher's true aims nor his

characteristic methods of interpretation has

kept pace with the growing popular demand

for large, showy, elaborate plates which shall

rival the engraving or the photograph in the con-

picuous pseudo-decoration of the parlor wall.

Last year'this unfortunate tendency was re-

caled in a most striking and discouraging

way, the truly artistic elements of the collec-

tion being almost lost to the eye in an accumu-

lation of prints which excited a shudder as

etchings properly so called and as works of art

means absent from the room; but their num-

ber is more nearly matched by better products,

There are plenty of deplorable works of a re-

there are also many good ones of both kinds.

The finest piece of reproductive etching is M.

Rajon's version of Jules Bréton's "Last Rays"

-which, by the way, is the only work by a for-

and attractive plate, yet hardly up to the level

truthfully reproduces its original in almost

every quality, it fails in one particular, name-

gray shadows and glowing support rays

picture. The finest piece of native etching,

considered for its all-round value as a product

of creative art, is Mr. Winslow Homer's

he has yet exhibited. It is as fine and vigorous

rugged sailors who are taking an observation

heavy for the rest of the plate, it is full of mo-

does not show that nicety, that skill, that

the finest possibilities of the needle, is strong.

manly, individual, and amply able to explain

the artist's intentions. It is a piece of true, if

not of very accomplished etching, and a piece

of true and very interesting and impressive art.

Next in importance comes, perhaps, Mrs.

composition, as well as a most masculine com

exhibit a number of delightful plates. Mr. Pen-

afford to miss. Mr. Alden Weir makes his début

as an etcher in small works which have a good

deal of his characteristic charm, although not

much strength; and Miss Eleanor Greatorex

has almost as interesting a showing here as

her sister in the water-color rooms. Mr.

Twachtman, Mr. Bacher, Dr. Yale, Mr. Farrer

Mr. Leo Hunter, and Mr. Mielatz should also

be noticed with respect. In short, there is both good work and promising work in the exhibi-

tion, and if the day ever dawns when the gen

eral public shall lose its interest in etching,

when the mere journeyman-laborer will there-by be compelled to abandon it, and when the

true etcher will thereby be persuaded to give

it more attention than he is inclined to just

now amid so much unworthy competition, then

there will be no reason why we may not expect

to develop a genuinely vital and worthy Amer

ican school. Lack of patronage is certainly

hurtful to art, but an excess of stupid patron-

most fatal to American etching, but there are

It may be of interest to our readers to know

that the two annual prizes of \$300 each offered

by generous amateurs for the encouragement

of water-color artists have been for the first

painting was given to Mr. Alden Weir for his

delightful "Preparing for Christmas," and the

What They Say in England About Sam

From the Lundon Echo.

Englishmen have a peculiar interest in the results of the great Democratic conference which has just concluded in Pennsylvania. Had Senator Randall's party triumphed the policy of President Cloveland as regards tariff would have been upset-firstly, because it

Wouldn't Work.

Woman (to elevated road ticket seller)-Rere's

bad quarter ye gave me last week, an' I want a good

Ticket Seller-Well, am sorry, madam, but I only be-

"Clara," said the old man from the head of

the stairs, "hasn't that young man gone yet!"
"Your daughter isn't here, sir," feebly responded tha

Scarcely.

Mr. Wabash-Did you visit Ireland while

Miss Breezy—Ob, yes; we were a month in Ireland.
Mr. Wabash (whose ideas regarding the location of the
blarney stone are a trifle vague)—You kissed the blarney

A Case of Necessity.

Wife-John, I see that the whiskey in the

decanter is gone already. Why will you drink such dreadful stuff when you know I don't like it?

Husband-That's just the reason, my dear. You do like it, and there is no one else but me to drink it.

Comparative Guilt.

From Live.

Father—What do you think of a boy that throws a banara skin on the sidewalk? 80n—140n't know. What do you think of a banana skin that throws a man on the addewalk?

Look Hard and You'll See It.

From the Burtington Free Press.

There is a young lady in a girls' school in Georgia who goes by the pickname of "Fostscript." Her real name is Adeline Moore.

Just the Beverue.

"Do you dawnoe the lawnoers, Dr. Brown!"
"No. I do no! dawnoe the lawnoers,
But when the dawnoers' health breaks down
I somstimes lawnoe the dawnoers."

Picurisy, pains, aethmatic and all throat afforeout relieved by that certain remady for certain for Jayne's Expedierant

"She has just stepped into the kitchen to

Taking a Fresh Start.

Ticket Seller-Are you sure I gave it to you!

me fer it or I'll report ye.

gan work this morning.

all and trim the lamp."

stone, of course !

you were abroad. Miss Breezy !

one for landscape to Mr. Horatio Walker.

age may be still more hurtful. It has been al-

seeds of life still in the young stock.

genuine gift for its peculiar artistic qualities

Mysterions Insident by the Bouthbed of larger exhibition this year than ever before and, although the general quality of the pro-Pros the Palladethia Press.
CHATTANOGGA, Feb. 11,—The killing
Lewis Owens by James M. Barnes on Jan.
last will be recalled. But there is one pecul
feature of the case, or rather a feature it
grew out of the case, that hes just come to
surface, and that is as yet known to but f
Chattarooxans. ductions shown is by no means so good as has once or twice been the case, an improvement ever last year may be acknowledged. The first time the club came before the public it was able to levy upon all precedent years since the revival of the art. Etchers were still compara-

grew out of the case, that has just come to the surface, and that is as yet known to but few Chattzsoogans.

A few months ago young Barnes came here from Georgia and formed a partnership with M. J. Nix to engage in the boot and shoe trade. After a few weeks Barnes sold out to Lowis Gwens, one of the wealthiest and best-known men in Tennessee. It appears that Barnes and Owens quarrelled over the settlement, and, after being struck in the face, Barnes drew his revolver and shot Owens three times, the third shot being fatal, though not instantly. The wounded man was carried to his house, where everything possible was done, but nothing could save him. However, he fought desporately to beat back the rider of the pale horse, and so galiantly did he struggle that he lived several days. Saturday, Jan. 14, came, and Barnes was for the second time taken before the magistrate, and after a stubbornly fought trial he was released on bail, the magistrate holding that insamuch as the victim of his shooting was still alive, murder was not yet committed. The next day Uwons grew worse, and toward evening sank into a stuper. Those who had been watching by the bedside knew the end was not far off. Among those who remained through the night was ex-Mayor Sharp. A little after 4 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Sharp left the room in which the wounded man was lying for a moment, and a circumstance that soon occurred is the feature referred to in the beginning of this story. Mr. Sharp does not like to talk of the matter, but he consented to tell it to your correspondent, and his own words are used.

"I was standing," he said, "with my eibow resting upon the manteinless looking down in any sense. This year such plates are by no

ginning of this story. Mr. Sharp does not like to talk of the matter, but he consented to teil it to your correspondent, and his own words are used.

"I was standing," he said, "with my eibow resting upon the mantelpiece, looking down into the fire. The coals were nearly consumed, and the apparent efforts of the embers to burst again into flames again reminded mo of the heroic efforts of my friend to get a fresh and stronger hold upon the soul that was surely, though slowly, slipping away from him. And I was running over in my mind the vicissitudes of life—how flest of foot misfortunes are; how sorrow comes across our path at the meridian hour of the brightest day, leaving a shadow by us—when'thelines of Horace came to me: Pale death with equal tread knocks at the cottage of the poor and the palace of the rich. The thought was still lingering in my mind when I was aroused by a tap on my shoulder. Supposing some one had entered while I was absorbed in thought, I turned to answer, but no one was there, and the door was still closed. I was startled, and immediately returned to the wounded man's side, where I found the watchers as pale as the watched, and trembling like aspen leaves. They asked me if I had been making any noise, and on assuring them to the contrary they looked at each other in amazement. They said that just before I entered the room a sound as of the moaning of the wind seemed to pervade the room, and peculiarly appalling sounds—notloud, but ominous—were distinctly heard; and that for an instant the lamp, which had been turned low, almost went out, and the little light left seemed to shine as though through a fog. What it was I know not, but it couldn't have been faney on the part of us all. There were two other watchers besides myself. Besides, I was in a separate room, with the door closed, and I had said nothing to them of the tapping on my shoulder. If I were a Spiritualist I would believe that the soul of Lewis Owens, just starting on its journey home, stopped to say good-by to me, for when we productive as well as of an original kind; but eigner that has this year been admitted and which itself gained a place because it was executed in America. It is an extremely clever which M. Rajon has sometimes reached. If it ly, in displaying that contrast between which is the most characteristic feature of the Eight Bells," the first and only plate which in conception as his paintings. The two after a storm from the deck of their craft, are alive and individual and admirably poised on their sea legs; the water is most beautifully imagined and interpreted. While the sky is too tion and vitality; and the handling, while it economy of means which are synonymous with Moran's large scene on the Long Island coast, while her Florida views are not far behind in interest, showing a keen feeling for effective

#### AN IDEA FOR DRUMMERS.

#### mand of her tools. Mr. Platt and Mr. Parrish Mr. Depew Tells Them How They Can Safely Have a Wife in Every Section. nell is unfortunately not represented, nor Mr. James Smillie-two etchers whom we can never

New York, Feb. 11.—President Chauncey M. Depow of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad was asked what he thought about the proposition of the National Travellers' Protection Association, that all companies should issue interchangeable 5,000-mile tickets. He said that the committee had talked with him on the subject, but that the difficulty which he encountered in thinking it over was that the tickets would fail into the hands of the scalpers and be by them resold in sections.

"But the idea is to make each purchaser of such a ticket first prove his membership in the Commercial Travellers' Association," said the interviewer, "and then stick a photograph of his face on the ticket, so that conductors could refuse it except when presented by the man portrayed—wouldn't that overcome the difficulty?" "Hardly, I think," said Mr. Depew, "because the photograph wouldn't be an infallible gaide, to begin with, and the original person would very often change his countenance after sitting for it. Suppose a drummer should take a notion to shave off his moustache or whiskers, what would become of the likeness then? Or he might have a smooth face when the camera saw him, and within three months be bearded like a pard. Why, I heard once of a festive drummer whose semi-annual tour extended from this city to San Francisco. He was somewhat emulative of those sallors who have a wife in every port. At all events, he had one on the Atlantic coast and another on the From the Philadelphia Press. from this city to San Francisco. He was somewhat emulative of those saliors who have a wife in every port. At all events, he had one on the Atlantic coast and another on the Pacific. While at this end of the trip he was beardless, but soon after starting out on his commercial journey he let his moustache grow. Along about Chicago his upper lipsustained a handsome growth of hair, and in that city he figured in a section of society as a gay bachelor. From that point westward he ceased to shave altogother, and by the time he reached San Francisco he presented himself to his other wife with heavy whiskers. The precaution almost saved him from the trouble that ever results from bigamy. Suspicions were aroused and inquiry made. But an exchange of their husband's photographs by the wives seemed to show no resemblance between the hairless face of the New Yorker and the hairy face of the San Franciscan. If some traitorous fellow craftsman had not divulged the secret of this man's plan it would have worked successfully."

"But does your story prove conclusively—"

"That the National Travellers' Association's scheme of 5,000-mile tickets, protected against transfer by portraits, is not feasible? Not conclusively, perhaps, but I don't think it will work unless each buyer of such a ticket binds himself to maintain his whiskers, or his lack of them, without a shade of alteration." time awarded this year. The one for figure-

#### The Queer Case of an Indiana Millionaire. From the Cincinnati Commercial Gasette.

Prom the Cincinnati Commercial Gasette.

Crawfordsville, Feb. 12.—The arrest of William H. Durham. President of the First National Bank of this city, for making false returns of his personal property, is the subject of much discussion. The bank books show that Mr. Durham has had a standing deposit in his name for the past few years ranging from \$130.000 to \$136,000. and it is also stated that the bank allowed him four per cent, interest on the amount. Mr. Durham alleges that the indictments are the work of his enemies, who are trying to bleed him for revenge.

The money, Mr. Durham says, is the product of \$100,000 untaxable United States bonds which were turned into greenbacks, also untaxable, and were thus turned for the use of the bank in a case of emergency, as banks were going to the wall all over the country, and he did not want the First National Bank to be in a hampered position in case of trouble. It is so stated that the money held by Mr. Durham is not in greenbacks, and is liable for the back taxes, which will be about \$10,000 each. The amount Mr. Durham gave in for taxation was the small sum of \$588 last March. Mr. Durham is worth near \$1,000,000, but his wealth in the past few years has caused him much trouble and many lawsuks.

#### Premsturely Aged Whiskey. from the Philadelphia Times

A way has been found of aging whiskey artificially. A dealer showed the writer two samples of what he called the "straight" articles; one was made in 1885, the other in July. 1887. They were equally good, he said in color, bonquet, taste, and every other quality, and yet the 1867 sample was sold at \$10 less a barrel than the other. In other words, the whiskey makers can now furnish a three months' article equal in every

respect to that which is three years old.

By this process they save the three years storage, interest and evaporation. The purchaser generally gets
the benefit of this. The new process consists, triefly, of rocking the barrels day and night on patented "cradles. Charred barrels are used, as is customary—that is to say the barrel is burned out before the whisker is put in. thus converting the inner surface into charcoal. The constant motion for three months dissipates the fusel oil and imparts the rich color which new whisky has

#### Alcehol For a Mechanical Purpose From the Augusta Journal.

A certain doctor in this city was called upon the other day by a man who desired to get a prescrip-tion for alcohol. "For what purpose" asked the doctor. "Mechanical" said the man, with a count nance honest enough to look any Judge in the count out of countenance. After writing the prescription and handing it to the man, the doctor said: "For wh kind of mechanical purposes do you intend to use the alcohol !" "Sawing wood, sir; good day, sir."

# Welves Deveur 2,000 Pounds of Hogs.

From the Minneapelis Journal.

Br. CLOUD, Feb. 10.-Wolves have become dangerously numerous in this vicinity, and last night several beasts made a raid on Hunstiger & Lemmer-sen's pig pen almost within the city limits, and de-stroyed nearly 2,000 pounds of live hegs. A party of men will start out this merping to kill the wolves. CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

# A Catholic Points Out Some of the Good

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In yes. terday's Sun there appeared a communication from "A Catholic Father." who holds that the teachers in the Catholic parochial schools de not give as much instruction to their pupils as those in the public schools, because they are not as well paid. This reminds me of the story of the Western preacher who had a call from a congregation, and required in return for his services \$1,000 a year. The trustees, pleading the poverty of their people, asked if he could not preach for \$500, "Yes, I suppose I could," was the good man's reply. "but what sort of

preaching would it be?" "A Catholic Father" says that the lay teachers in Catholic schools receive no more than \$40, and sometimes only \$35, a month, and "these teachers," he adds, "are usually assigned the lower classes—the very classes. remember, in which the young mind and heart should be most tenderly cared for."

I would beg to inform " A Catholic Father" that in some of the Catholic schools of this city the salaries of teachers range from \$40 to \$80 a month. I would further remind him that if he knows anything of the public schools, he knows that some of the teachers always "assigned to the lower classes, where the young heart and mind should be most tenderly cared for," receive only \$33 a month. Thus, in his model school, his principle, that the best paid teachers ought to be assigned to the lowest

model school, his principle, that the best paid teachers ought to be assigned to the lowest classes, is not carried out.

But "A Catholic Father" goes further and fares worse. He in fact, positively asserts that "the lay teachers in the Catholic schools do not care one jot about the advancement of their pupils." This is to say that a large body of respectable, educated, conscientious gentlemen contract to do a most important work, for which they are to receive, it may be, \$35, \$40, \$50, or \$50 as month, without having the remotest intention of fulfilling their contract. Now, if the "Catholic Father," who says he spent a "short time" in one of the Catholic parochial schools, had spent a little longer time there he would have at least learned that calumny is a grievous sin, and that when committed under the cover of anonymity it becomes the most contemptible form of that odious vice, and he would also have learned that to retract publicly a public calumny is a sacred duty.

But even if the teachers in Catholic schools were so devoid of all sense of duty as "A Catholic Father" represents them, they know there is as principal in their school a Christian Brother "for whom he has but words of praise," whose duty it is to see that the teachers do not neglect their charge; that the pastor wist his schools sometimes daily, and has his eyes open, and that there is a diocessa Board of Examiners composed of sowentees pastors of the city to look after the interests of the schools. I question if the public school teachers have as many incentives to spur them to their duty.

"A Catholic Father" says that the lay teachers in the public schools make teachers have as many incentives to spur them to their duty.

"A Catholic Father" says that the lay teachers in the public schools make teachers, who form only one-fifteent do it would have at leavers, who form only one-fifteent had they have no other aim in life. Now, he ought to know that they are as anxious as the members of any other profession to better their condition. The mal

condition. The male teachers, who form only one-fifteenth of the whole number, seek to become, as often as opportunity offers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, or clergymen. The principalships are so few and so difficult of attainment that most of the teachers naturally despaired from the first of getting them.

As for the lady teachers, they, like most of their sex, it is to be supposed, aspire to the honorable state of matrimony, in which event, I am told, they ordinarily resign their places as teachers. Hence an ex-Superintendent of the Public Schools once said very candidly to a Catholic clergyman of my acquaintance that the Catholic schools, as a rule, had the most efficient teachers, inasmuch as they are all under the management of men and women who have vowed their whole lives to the work of instruction, and never aspire to any other. In fact, in some of the Catholic schools of the city, as in St. Gabriel's, those form the majority of the teachers. Apropos of St. Gabriel's School, of which "A Catholic Father" makes mention. I have more than ones heard it said that distinguished members of the Board of Education who were present at the annual examinations of the pupilic gave it as their opinion that it would hold its own with the best public schools of the city, and I have it from the lips of the present pastor that he would be willing to place his first class in competition with the first class of any public school.

A CATHOLIO SON OF A CATHOLIO FATHER AND MOTHER.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

Great preparations are in progress at John O'Heill's on Sixth avenue, to receive with proper glorification the 140-pound tarpon caught in Florida by Commodore Thomas B. Asten. Already, Surveyor Beattie, Dr. Owens, Frof. Lippincott, Will Corwin, and John O'Neill himself are mustering up their stock of fish stories, to be ready to hurl them forth at everybody and anybody when Commodore Asten's great catch comes to town.

The statute forbidding car companies to have bells on trivance, by which the law is observed, is not. It would be expensive and troublesome to remove the thousands of bells, and so at midnight on Saturday a tiny rubber band, similar to those used on umbrellan is quickly slipped around each clapper, and this explains why the belis on the harness on Sunday give out no jingling.

have been delicately reared, but who are compelled by changes in the mill wheel of life to earn a livelibood, is to clean bric-a brac in the great mansions of New York They are called bric-a-brac cleaners, and have brushed made expressly for their duties. Not every young woman can become expert at the business. It require a delicate touch, the greatest care in handling the treasures, and the knowledge how tastefully to arrange the dainty ordaments in a way that is most pleasing to the owners. The work is refined, and just such as are fined young woman would like.

Speaking of occupations for young women, it may be said that there is now a generous contingent of them employed in this town as "gray-hair pullers." What the red finned garment is to the round-eyed, short-horned bull, the first indications of silvery hair are to some of the fashionable women of New York. It is then that the "gray-hair puller" is sent for, and from that time until society is called upon to notice for a moment the death of the fashionable one, the "gray-hair puller" is with her at certain intervals, charging so much an hear for extracting what many think, is the halo and glory of woman's matronly days.

The ruddy face of ex-Alderman and ex-County Clerk Pat Keenan is seen nowadays in about every part of the city, and wherever Mr. Keenan goes he doesn't forget o boom the ball of the Jefferson Club of his dist The great event will take place at Webster Hall on the eve of Washington's birthday. He carries an ample supply of invitations with him, and his injunction is handing them out is "Now, be sure and come; Fil ex-pect to see you there." It is believed that Mr. Keenan and his associates on the committee, Nathan Frank, Alderman Tait, Thomas J. Dunn, William Grots, and Henry Block have invited every politician of note in united Democratic ranks, and that a kappy time will be the result

General Manager T. M. Wickes of the Pullman Palace Car Company and Capt. William E. Connor of the St. James Hotel are of those who have prepared special rules of conduct to be observed during the Lenten season. Mr. Wickes will forswear the use of milk, the nec tarian beverage of his life, and Capt. Connor will refrain from calling the lion Larry Jerome "Uncle" during the next forty days. This will be one of the sacrifices of his life.

One of the most peculiar incidents at the Union League Club reception was the appearance of the Hon-Chauncey Mitchell Depew wearing a red satin badge with the word "President." It had been planed to his coat by some festive committeeman, and was as neces sary for Mr. Depew's recognition with the great audi-ence as six legs to a modern stool.

A pedestrian who gets his feet wet while traversing such sloppy streets as we had yesterday is always apt to catch cold, with all that the phrase implies. Yet a Broadway policeman who watched the pedal extremiies of the passers by for half an hour in the aftern

found that only about one in fifty of them were rabbe overshues. The pig-tailed denizers of Chinatown were in glee yes terday over the news of the pergeous ball and banquet given by the Chinese Minister in Washington. They were especially proud of the costly and artistic decora-tions of the "Castle" in which the festival was held. They were yet more proud of the array of illustrious guests who enjoyed it. It was the talk of the day amon

the Celestials and groups of them could be seen with shining faces last hight expatiating upon it in their pic-turesque language. Even the pleasures office ian were forgotten in Chinatown A Virginian who resides in this city said yesterday: "Why did not the managers of these Lincoln commentorations put on their lists of speakers a few of the man who fought on the Confederate side! Line of warm admirers among these men, and you can fi many of them in New York who would be glad to stand many of them in New York who would be grad to state up as his culogists. These celebrations should not be turned into sectional or partisan shows but should rep-resent the whole country. The speakers at them joined the names of Washington and Idnooin; but Washing-ton's birthday is a holiday for both Northerners and Southerners, and they abould have tried to make it the same with Idnooln's. I should like to see this thing along its accounts the next Lincoln commemoration.

taken into account at the next Lincoln con

The people of this town never new a scrimmage be-tween a priest and a prophet until McGrynn and George fail foul of each other. Unluckity, the prophet is with-ous credentiels and the priest without on these.